

# UNIT 12

## Lifelong Skills

### Vocabulary:

enrol on	يُسجل / يُدرج اسمه في	ideal	مثالي / أفضل
mature (student)	طالب ناضج (يزيد سنه عن 25 سنة)	retrain	يعيد تدريب (شخص بغرض القيام بوظيفة مختلفة)
rewarding	مُجزّي / عائد بالنفع	similar	مشابه / مماثل
worthwhile	جدير بالاهتمام / مفيد / يستحق ما يبذل فيه من جهد أو مال	department	قسم
promotion	ترقية / ترويج	provide	يوفر / يتيح
qualified	مؤهل	employer	صاحب العمل أو الشركة
employee	عامل / موظف	employable	صالح للعمل
idealism	المثالية	maturity	النضج
enrolment	تسجيل / ادراج	idealist	الشخص المثالي (يؤمن بمثل عليا بعيدة عن الواقع)
idealistic	مثالي	reward	يكافأ / مكافأة
similarity	تشابه	unemployed	عاطل
promote	يُرقّي	provider	مزود / متعهد / ممون
qualifications	مؤهلات	the Open University	الجامعة المفتوحة
refuse	يرفض / قمامة	refusal	رفض
change jobs	يغير الوظيفة	working lives	الحياة العملية (الفترة من حياة الشخص التي يقوم فيها بالعمل)
remain employable	يظل صالحا للعمل	individuals	أفراد
finance department	قسم المالية	computer skills	مهارات الحاسب الآلي
highly qualified	علي درجة عالية من الكفاءة	master (v)	يتقن
officially	بشكل رسمي	joke (v/n)	نكتة / يمزح
learn new activities	يتعلم أنشطة جديدة	college	كلية
current work	العمل الحالي	a challenging job	عمل صعب (يتطلب تحديا)
exert efforts	يبذل جهود	grown up	ناضج
garbage = rubbish	قمامة	firmly	بحزم / بصرامة
salute the flag	يحيي العلم	national anthem	النشيد الوطني
existing skills	المهارات الموجودة	advances in technology	التقدم في التكنولوجيا

practices	ممارسات	constantly	باستمرار
vet	طبيب بيطري	improve their position	يُحسنوا مكانتهم
get promoted	يترقى	an evening course	مقرر دراسي مسائي
research findings	نتائج الأبحاث	organise into groups	ينظم في مجموعات
do a course in	يدرس مقرر في	study from home	يدرس بالمنزل
develop skills	ينمي المهارات	thanks to	بفضل
by video	عن طريق الفيديو	make investments	يقوم باستثمارات
write a report on	يكتب تقريراً عن	download onto the computer	يحمل علي الكمبيوتر
local time	التوقيت المحلي	home country	الوطن
take formal exams	يتقدم لامتحانات رسمية	the only option	الخيار الوحيد
a desire for education	رغبة في التعليم	self-confidence	الثقة بالنفس
potentials	امكانيات / طاقات	gain experience	يكتسب خبرة
enhance learning	يعزز التعلم	time difference	فرق التوقيت
study online	يدرس عن طريق الانترنت	stimulate	يحفز
market	سوق / يُسَوِّق	redundant	مفصول من العمل/زائد عن الحاجة

### Words and their antonyms:

optional	اختياري	compulsory/mandatory	اجباري
promote	يُرقى	demote	يُنزل الدرجة أو المرتبة
mature	ناضج	immature	غير ناضج
rewarding	مُجزي	unrewarding	غير مجزي
worthwhile	جدير بالاهتمام / يستحق الجهد والمال	worthless / useless	تافه / غير مفيد
qualified	مؤهل	unqualified	غير مؤهل
employable	صالح للعمل	unemployable	غير صالح للعمل

## Prepositions and Expressions:

present (him) with an award	يقدم له جائزة	enrol on	يُسجل / يدرج
study by distance learning	يدرس عن طريق التعلم عن بعد	communicate with	يتصل بـ
in two years' time	في خلال عامين	go back to education	يعود للتعليم
out of interest	من باب الاهتمام (بالشيء)	satisfied with	راض عن
look around (for)	يبحث عن	at any age	في أي سن
take up opportunities	يستفيد من الفرص	be on a course	ملتحق بمقرر دراسي
approve of	يوافق علي	progress through life	يتقدم خلال الحياة
at intervals	علي فترات	agree with suggestions	يتفق مع المقترحات
leave out	يستبعد	get to = reach	يصل الي
be tested on	يُختبر في	for this reason	ولهذا السبب
have the chance to	لديه الفرصة لكي..	study for a higher degree	يدرس من أجل الحصول علي درجة جامعية أعلى

## Irregular Verbs:

withstand/withstood/ withstood	يتحمل	repay/repaid/repaid	يسدد
pay/paid/paid	يدفع	rewrite/rewrote/ rewritten	يعيد كتابة
put/put/put	يضع	ride/rode/ridden	يركب
read/read/read	يقرأ	ring/rang/rung	يرن
rebuild/rebuilt/rebuilt	يعيد بناء	say/said/said	يقول

## Derivatives:

verb	noun	adjective
enrol	enrolment تسجيل	
Reward يُكافأ	reward مكافأة	rewarding مُجزّي
promote يُرقي/يعزز/يُروج	promotion ترقية / ترويج / تعزيز	promotional ترويجي
provide يُزود / يوفر	provision امداد / تزويد	
qualify يُؤهل / يتأهل	qualification مؤهل	Qualified مؤهل
believe يؤمن / يعتقد	belief اعتقاد	
educate يعلم	education تعليم	educational تعليمي

retire	يتقاعد	Retirement	التقاعد	retired	متقاعد
Improve	يُحسن / يتحسن	improvement	تحسن / تحسين	improved	محسن
return	يعود	return	عودة / رجوع	returnable	يمكن إعادته
mature	ينضج	maturity	النضج	mature	ناضج

### Collocations and Vocab for Translation

sufficiently qualified	مؤهل بصورة كافية	qualified workforce	قوة عاملة مؤهلة
skilled labour	عمالة ماهرة	unskilled labour	عمالة غير ماهرة
promotion opportunities	فرص الترقى	provide job opportunities	يوفر فرص عمل
ideal solution	حل مثالي	rewarding experience	خبرة مفيدة
ideal choice	اختيار مثالي	ideal conditions	الظروف المثالية
put forward an idea	يطرح فكرة	do a distance learning course	يدرس مقرر عن طريق التعلم عن بعد
become out of date	يصبح غير مساير للموضة أو يبطل استعماله	highly skilled jobs	أعمال تتطلب مهارة عالية
do a degree course	يدرس مقرر للحصول علي شهادة	a worthwhile experience	خبرة قيمة
educational opportunities	الفرص التعليمية	a sensible idea	فكرة معقولة
summer school	مقرر دراسي صيفي	full-time work	
receive a degree	يحصل علي شهادة أو درجة علمية	formal test	اختبار رسمي
educational qualifications	مؤهلات تعليمية	be open to everyone	متاح أمام الجميع
provide degrees through distance learning	يقدم درجات علمية من خلال التعلم عن بعد	first degree courses	مقررات دراسية للحصول علي الدرجة الجامعية الأولى مثل البكالوريوس

## Definitions:

<b>enrol / enroll</b>	to become a member of a university course.
<b>creative</b>	Able to invent new and interesting ideas
<b>mature(student)</b>	a university or college student who is older than 25.
<b>retrain</b>	train to do something new.
<b>employment</b>	Work that you do to earn money
<b>redundant</b>	No longer employed because there is not enough work
<b>worthwhile</b>	useful or enjoyable , even though you have to spend a lot of time , effort or money doing it.
<b>department</b>	one of the parts of a large organization
<b>promotion</b>	a move to a better job at work
<b>receptionist</b>	Someone whose job is to help people at a hotel, office, etc.
<b>qualified</b>	Having qualifications for a job
<b>employer</b>	Someone who pays people to work for them
<b>employee</b>	someone who is paid to work for another person
<b>employable</b>	having the skills and qualifications that help you to find work

## The Listening Text

Two years ago, I was **made redundant** when the company I'd worked for since I left school closed. I looked for a similar job and sent my CV to a lot of companies, but I didn't get any interviews. A friend warned me not to apply for the same kind of job because I was too old - I'm fifty-one. He told me to apply for a different kind of job. He also advised me to **retrain** as soon as possible. This seemed like a sensible idea, so I looked around and found a course at my local college where I could train as a teacher. I've just started my second year and I'm really enjoying it. About half of the other students on the course are **mature** students like me. Teaching is so different from the job I was doing before. I probably won't earn as much money as I did, but I'm sure the work will be very rewarding.

### *Woman:*

I didn't go to university when I left school. I got a job as a doctor's **receptionist**. After a year, I married and had a family. Now I'm forty-two; my children are grown up and I'd like to go back to education. I think I will appreciate it more now than I would have done when I was eighteen. I always enjoyed English at school, so my husband suggested that I study languages , but I haven't

decided yet. I'd really like to study medicine, but it's a very long course so I must make up my mind very quickly.

**Man 2:**

My name's Paul Roberts. I retired from my job as a bank manager five years ago and thought I'd make up for all the time I couldn't go on holiday because of work. For the first two years, my wife and I travelled all over the world. But two years was enough - I needed a new challenge of some kind, I needed to be busy again.

I've always enjoyed making up stories. My wife encouraged me not to waste time but to do a degree course in **creative** writing, so I started looking round for suitable courses. In the end, I promised to **enroll** on a writing course with the **Open University**. It's a university for people who want to study, but can't leave home for some reason. You can do it at any age - and many Open University students have full-time jobs. It's ideal for me. I can study at home when I want to, using my own computer. By the time I finish next year, I'll be nearly seventy-two years old, but it's a really **worthwhile** experience.

**Read the following passage carefully:**

### **Lifelong Skills**

Thirty years ago, most university students believed that when they graduated, their education had finished. They looked for **employment** and then worked for one **employer** until they retired. Now students know they will probably have to change jobs during their working lives. This means they will probably need new skills, and in today's world, lifelong learning helps them to get **these**.

To remain **employable**, individuals must be good at the jobs they are doing and predict what skills they may need in the future. Tarek, who works in the finance **department** of a large company in Assiut, knows that to get a **promotion** he must improve his computer skills. His company needs highly **qualified** staff, so **it** provides courses for its **employees**, but Tarek is also doing an evening course. Doing his job and studying is hard work, but he knows it is worthwhile.

Nahla Zoheri lives in Damietta and has young children. She has a BSc in Information Technology and would like to return to work when her children are older. She hopes to get a Master's degree, but the nearest university with a suitable course is in Cairo. Nahla cannot leave her family, so she wants to study by 'distance learning'. This is when students and teachers are in different places.

Nahla has now enrolled on an MSc course and is very happy. All the information she needs is on the internet and her teachers communicate with her by e-mail. In two years' time, Nahla hopes to get her Master's degree after studying in her own home and without leaving her family.

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1-In the past students believed that they would (be able to retire early – not need to change jobs – have two or three jobs – have to retrain).
- 2-Tarek is studying because (he enjoys studying – he wants a better job – he's going to lose his job – his company is paying).
- 3-Nahla is studying because she (didn't go to university when she was younger – wants to help her children with their studies – needs a qualification for her job – wants to get a higher degree).
- 4-Nahla chose a distance learning course (so she can study without leaving home – because she lives in Damietta – because it is not expensive – because she prefers using the internet).
- 5-The underlined word **these** refers to (students – employers – new skills – companies).
- 6- The underlined word **it** refers to (staff – company – computer – promotion).

### Answer the following questions:

- 7-What must individuals do to remain employable?
- 8-How do students communicate with teachers in distance learning?
- 9-What must Tarek do to get a promotion?
- 10-Find words in the passage which mean: **a)** a series of lessons in a particular subject  
**b)** to exchange information or conversation with other people

## Language Notes

🏆 **reward (v/n)** يكافأ / مكافأة      🏆 **award** (شهادة علمية أو جائزة رسمية)

- He gave the children some chocolate to **reward** them for behaving well.
- She **was awarded** her university degree in 2002.

🏠 **refuse (v)** يرفض      🏠 **refuse (n) = garbage = rubbish = trash** قمامة / نفاية

- I absolutely **refuse** to take part in anything that's illegal.
- **Refuse** collection جمع القمامة has been seriously affected by the strike اضراب.

🏠 **produce (v. / n.)** يُنتج      🏠 **produce (n / U)** محاصيل أو غلال / منتجات

- This factory **produces** high-quality steel
- Governments build roads which help farmers to market their **produce**.

🏠 **object to + n/ V + ing (v.)** يعترض      🏠 **object (n. )** شيء / هدف

- The committee strongly **objected to** the report's recommendations.
- Look, there's a strange **object** in the sky!

🏠 desert (n) صحراء

🏠 desert (v) = abandon يهجر/يترك

🏠 dessert (n) حلوي/طبق الحلو بعد الأكل

- This area of the country is mostly **desert**.
- Mona was **deserted** by her husband.
- After dinner, we had ice cream for **dessert**.

🏠 rest (v./n.) راحة / يستريح      🏠 (the) rest (n.) البقية

- I need to get some **rest**.
- If you're tired, we'll stop and **rest** for a while.
- Two of the attackers were killed, and **the rest** escaped.

♣️ Provide something for يوفر شيء لـ

♣️ Provide someone with يمد أو يزود شخص بـ

- The government should **provide** job opportunities **for** young men.
- The government should **provide** young men **with** job opportunities.

🏠 busy with + n مشغول بـ

🏠 busy + V+ing

- He's **busy with** a customer right now.
- She's **busy studying** for her exams.

🏠 make up تعبيرات يستخدم فيه

• make up (my) mind = decide يُقرر

- I must **make up my mind** very quickly.

• make up for = do something to make a bad situation better يُعوض

- I thought I would **make up for** all the time I couldn't go on holiday because of work.

• make up = invent (a story / an excuse ) يختلق/يخترع (قصة)

- I've always enjoyed **making up** stories.

• make up يُشكّل/يُكوّن

- The book is **made up of** a number of different articles.

🏠 Be careful with + n.

🏠 Be careful about (of) + what / how / when

🏠 Be careful to +inf.

- Be **careful with** the glasses.
- Be **careful of / about** what you say to him.
- Be **careful to look** both ways when you cross the road.



## 🏠 retire يتقاعد

## 🏠 resign يستقيل

- Most people in Egypt **retire** at the age of 60.
- He **resigned** from the company in order to take a more challenging job.

🏠 لاحظ النهايات المختلفة للكلمات:

- employ --→ employee / employer / employment / employable
- pay --→ payee المدفوع له / payer الدافع / payment تسديد / payable قابل للدفع / دفعه - تسديد
- believe --→ believer / believel / believable
- read --→ reader / reading / readable / يمكن قراءته

## Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- To (drill – enrol – record – agree) means to become a member of a university course.
- 2- I've always wanted to paint – that's why I've (received – put – done – enrolled) on an art course.
- 3- Most southern European countries have a (likely – unlike – similar – different) climate: hot in summer and cold in winter.
- 4- My cousin used to be a soldier, but now he's (retraining – reworking – redoing – rewriting) to be a teacher.
- 5- Most of the people in my university group are in their twenties, but there are also three (pure – impure – mature – secure) students.
- 6- My sister wants to be a teacher. She believes teaching is a (reacting – rewarding – reactivating – recalling) career.
- 7- Doing things for other people can be a very (worsening – winding – worthwhile – wondering) experience.
- 8- The largest company in our town has 600 (employers – employees – employ – employment).
- 9- I hope the new skills I am learning at college will make me more (employable – enjoyable – bearable – curable).
- 10- My father is a (clarified – classified – identified – qualified) engineer.
- 11- My uncle is a teacher in the languages (apartment – appointment – department – employment) at our local school.
- 12- She has worked very hard this year, so she is hoping for a (demotion – promotion – devotion – communication) at work next year.
- 13- Everyone likes working for Mr. Hamdi. They say he is a very kind (employer – buyer – player – bricklayer).
- 14- Salma has always been (employable – admirable – creative – retraining). She will be a good author.
- 15- The factory closed and all the workers were made (unseen – wanted – unqualified – redundant).
- 16- The secondary school in our town (fires – dismisses – allows – employs) more than a hundred teachers.
- 17- I hope my company will (develop – promote – provide – introduce) me when I finish this computer course.
- 18- I believe I have the best (quotations – qualifications – quantities – amounts) for the job.

- 19- (Meanwhile – While – Worthless - Worthwhile) means useful or enjoyable, although you may spend a lot of time, effort or money doing it.
- 20- When we arrived at the hotel, the (defeatist - receptionist – biologist – technician) gave us the key to our room.
- 21- To (remain – retain – regain - retrain) is to train to do something new.
- 22- A/An (stupid – mature – elderly - genius) student is a university or college student who is older than 25.
- 23- Someone that pays people to work for them is called a/an (purchaser – vampire – employer - employed).
- 24- A (document – department – adjustment - argument) is one of the parts of a large organisation.
- 25- Someone who is paid to work for another person is called an (invitee – addressee – employee - guarantee).
- 26- A (promotion – pollution – prevention - motion) is a move to a better job at work.
- 27- Most students start looking for (department – employment – treatment – mistreatment) before they leave university.
- 28- To be (qualified – dignified – falsified – justified) is to have qualifications for a job.
- 29- The largest (employee – employable – employment – employer) in the city is the car factory.
- 30- He has (commodity - maturity – continuity – enmity) beyond his years.
- 31- The school has a system of (words – worms – rewards - rewards) and punishments to encourage good behaviour.
- 32- For generations, scientists and science-fiction writers talked about the (celebrity – charity – maturity - similarity) of Mars to Earth.
- 33- He was (received – promoted – considered - deprived) to personnel manager last April.
- 34- She was offered (commitment – enrichment – employment – department) in the sales office.
- 35- If I'm not (prevented – promoted – prohibited – protected) within the next two years, I'm going to change jobs.
- 36- What makes you think that you are (purified – identified – beautified – qualified) for this job?
- 37- He is the head of the English (apartment – appointment – treatment – department) at Cairo University.
- 38- I (dialled – appealed – enrolled – appealed) on the modern art course.
- 39- The team have worked hard and their efforts have been (awarded – rewarded – rewarded – burdened) with success.
- 40- Good programs like this one get kids involved in (worthless – hopeless – worthwhile – thoughtless) activities.
- 41- Do you have anything (sailor - solar – polar – similar) to this material but cheaper?
- 42- The project is designed to (allow – save – provide - offer) young people with work.
- 43- The company was losing money and it had to make people (redundancy – redundant – currency – deficiency).
- 44- She's in London to (promote – remote – demote – devote) her new book.

- 45- Thousands of bank (retirees – addresses – fiancées – employees) are facing redundancy as their employers cut costs.
- 46- At university, she studied literature and (creative – causative – additive – addictive) writing.
- 47- (Purity – Acidity – Maturity – Ambiguity) does not lie in how old you are, but how strong you are to take on responsibilities.
- 48- 'You're a good worker, boy,' he told him. 'I'll recommend you for a (proportion – protection – proliferation – promotion).'
- 49- She's highly (unemployable – employable – enjoyable – payable), so she shouldn't have any trouble finding work.
- 50- The rapid development of technology means that she is now far behind, and will need (retraining – remaining – reforming – regaining).
- 51- She was chosen for the job on the basis of her (quotations – qualifications – complications – modifications) and ideas.
- 52- You must do the job yourself or (fire – replace – employ – let) someone else to do it.
- 53- He got a degree in law from the (Upper – Lower – Higher – Open) University.
- 54- The manager was not available and the (pianist – botanist – receptionist – violinist) on duty had to handle the matter.
- 55- After all the delays, we were anxious to make (out – up for – to – down) the lost time.
- 56- I (made – did – found – took) up an excuse about having to look after the kids.
- 57- I haven't made up my (head – brain – mind – nose) where to go yet.
- 58- Road accident victims make (up for – up – off – over) almost a quarter of the hospital's patients.
- 59- Sixty workers at a clothing factory are facing (dependency – redundancy – currency – clemency) because the firm is relocating.
- 60- My brother encouraged me to (go – make – do – bring) a degree course in psychotherapy.

## Grammar

### Reported Imperatives تحويل الأمر الى المبني للمجهول

◆ **Said to** → **told / asked / ordered / demanded / طالب / advised / encouraged / begged / هدد / warned / حذر / commanded / allowed / urged / حث / requested / threatened....**  
 ◆ **لتحويل الأمر الى المبني للمجهول نستخدم to + inf. في الإثبات و نستخدم not to + inf. في النفي بعد الأفعال السابقة:**

- He said to me, "Read the instructions before you operate the machine."
- ▶ He **told** me **to** read the instructions before I operated the machine.
- She said to me, "Don't ever shout at me."

- ▶ She **told** me **never** to shout at her.
- He said, "Go away or I'll call the police."
- ▶ He **threatened** to call the police if I didn't go away.
- ▶ He **threatened that** he would call the police if I didn't go away.
- "Don't waste time." --→ My father **advised** me **not** to waste time.
- "Study science at university." --→ Ali **encouraged** his friend **to** study science at university.

### More examples:

- The poor man said to me, 'Please help me.'
- ▶ The poor man requested me to help him.
- The teacher said to the students, 'respect elders.'
- ▶ The teacher advised the students to respect elders.
- He said to the customer, 'come in, please.'
- ▶ He allowed/ asked the customer to come in.
- The policeman said to the prisoner, 'Do not fight in the prison.'
- ▶ The policeman warned the prisoner not to fight in the prison.

♦ لاحظ عدم استخدام to + inf. بعد say وإنما نستخدم that + sentence

- "Don't park here." --→ The policeman said that we mustn't park there.

♦ لاحظ استخدام suggested/recommended في غير المباشر:

- ♦ Suggest + V+ ing                      ♦ Suggest that + فاعل + inf.
- ♦ Recommend + V+ ing                ♦ Recommend that + فاعل + inf.
- ♦ Recommend + someone +to/not to + inf.
- "Do exercise 2 again." --→ Leila suggested doing / that I do exercise 2 again.
- "You should revise quietly." --→ My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

## Adjectives الصفات

### Comparative adjectives: صفات المقارنة

♦ تستخدم الصفات عادة مع فعل to be وأفعال أخرى مثل look / seem / appear / taste / feel / sound / smell

- It **was** cold.
- She **looks** ill.
- The food **smells** bad.

♦ نضيف er في حالة الصفات القصيرة:

cheap → cheaper      large → larger      quiet → quieter

♦ نضيف er في حالة الصفات القصيرة التي تنتهي ب y بعد تغيير y إلى i:

pretty → prettier

pricy → pricier

◆ إذا انتهت الصفة القصيرة بحرف متحرك يليه ساكن نضاعف الحرف الأخير

thin → thinner

fat → fatter

◆ إذا كانت الصفة القصيرة تنتهي بـ e نضيف فى المقارنة r فقط وفى التفضيل st

Wide → wider → widest

nice → nicer → nicest

◆ فى حالة الصفات الطويلة نستخدم:

more / less .... than

more / less (*interesting*) than

more / less (*famous*) than

◆ فى حالة التساوى فى الصفة نستخدم:

as + adj./adv. + as

◆ John is *as rich as* Peter

◆ فى حالة النفي نستخدم:

not as / so + adj./ adv. + as

لاحظ أن :

the same + n. + as = as + adj. + as

◀ Hassan isn't **as old as** Peter.

▶ Peter is **older than** Hassan

Hassan is **younger than** Peter.

▶ Hassan isn't **the same age as** Peter.

◀ I don't know **as many** people **as** you do.

▶ You know **more** people **than** I do.

▶ I know **fewer** people **than** you do. ▶ I don't know **the same number of** people **as** you do.

◆ يمكن استخدام **slightly / even / a bit / much / a lot / a little / far/** قبل صفات المقارنة:

▪ The green shirt is **a lot newer** than the red one.

▪ لاحظ أن صيغة المقارنة من ill هى worse والمقارنة من well هى better

▪ She feels much **better** today. • He was so ill yesterday. He's even **worse** today.

**Superlative adjectives: صفات التفضيل**

◆ فى حالة الصفات القصيرة تتكون صيغة التفضيل من:

the Adj.+ est

deep → the deepest

high → the highest

**the most / the least + adj.**

interesting → **the most / the least** interesting

♣ **Irregular adjectives:** صفات شاذة

good → better → best      bad → worse → worst

much } → more → most  
 many }

far → farther/further → farthest / furthest

little → less → least

♣ **further** = more

♣ Are there any **further** questions?

♣ لاحظ استخدام التفضيل من الصفة مع الكلمات **first / second / third, etc.**

• Alexandria is **the second largest** city in Egypt.

♣ لا تستخدم **the** قبل صفة التفضيل في حالة وجود ضمير ملكية قبل الصفة:

• It was **his biggest** achievement in Chemistry.

♣ يمكن استخدام **less** قبل الصفات القصيرة

• He is **less tall than** his friend. = He is **not as tall as** his friend

= His friend is **taller** than him.

= He is not the **same height as** his friend.

♣ لاحظ الاسم من الصفات الآتية:

long	Length	expensive	price
wide	width	big	size
old	age	far	distance
deep	depth	high	height
heavy	weight	Much	quantity/price

• Your house is **as high as** mine. Your house is **the same height as** mine.

• The red shirt is **as expensive as** the white shirt. The red shirt is **the same price as** the white shirt.

♣ لاحظ استخدام صفات المقارنة في هذا التركيب

♣ **the ..... the.....** كلما ---- كلما

♣ ويدل هذا التركيب على أن شيء يعتمد على آخر

the less → the less  
 the more → the more  
 the + adj.-er → the + adj.-er

- ◆ If you study hard, you'll get high marks.
- ◆ **The harder** you study, **the higher** marks you will get.
- ◆ You eat a lot. You become fat.  
**The more** you eat **the fatter** you become.

◆ لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام بعد صفة التفضيل

- This is **the loveliest** card I've ever **received**.

**than + me (I +v.) / her (she +v.),etc.**

◆ لاحظ شكل الضمير بعد than (يستخدم ضمير فاعل إذا كان بعده فعل و ضمير مفعول في حالة عدم وجود فعل):

- He is taller than **me/him/her**.

**But:** He is taller than **I am / he is/ she is**.

◆ الصفة إما أن تسبق الاسم أو تلي بعض الأفعال مثل To Be:

- The boy **is clever**.

- He **is a clever boy**

◆ ولكن الصفات التالية لا تستخدم قبل الاسم أبداً و لكن تستخدم بعد be وأفعال مثل seem / look / feel:

**afraid / awake / asleep / alone / alight / absent/alive**

- ◆ The boy **was afraid**.

- ◆ She **seems awake**.

◆ الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تستخدم للعاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تستخدم لغير العاقل:

**excited → exciting**

**amazed → amazing**

- ◆ Jane **is bored** because her job **is boring**.

- ◆ Tom **is interested** in the job.

- ◆ Tom finds the job **interesting**.

◆ أحيانا تستخدم الصفة المنتهية بـ ing مع العاقل:

- ◆ He **is a boring** person. انه شخص ممل

- ◆ She **is bored**. إنها تشعر بالملل

**Exception: استثناء**

**impressed** متأثر

**impressive** مبهر

**delighted** سعيد

**delightful** مبهج

- ◆ She **was delighted** with the news.

- ◆ Thank you for this **delightful** evening.

◆ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء

◆ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ◆ It's becoming **harder and harder** to find a job.
- ◆ It's becoming **more and more difficult** to find a job.

◆ يمكن استخدام **to + inf.** بعد الصفات التالية

happy / pleased / disappointed / amazed / afraid / glad / delighted / surprised / sad / relieved / astonished / مندهش / خاب أمله / يشعر براحة

- I am **sorry to hear** that your brother is ill. ◆ Tom was **surprised to see** me.

◆ تستخدم **very** مع الصفات العادية ولا تستخدم مع الصفات القوية – ادرس الجدول التالي:

Very big	Enormous/huge/massive/
Very small	Tiny
Very clever	Brilliant
Very bad	Awful/terrible/disgusting/dreadful
Very sure	Certain
Very good	Excellent/perfect/ideal/wonderful/splendid/superb/fantastic/great
Very tasty	Delicious
Very angry	Furious
Very hungry	Starving
Very tired	Exhausted
Very cold	Freezing
Very beautiful	Gorgeous
Very clear	Obvious
Very frightened	Alarmed/terrified/horrified
Very necessary	Essential
Very old	Ancient
Very unhappy	miserable

◆ ومع الصفات القوية تستخدم كلمات مثل:

**Absolutely / completely / exceptionally / particularly / really / quite / totally / utterly**

- **Examples:** The film was **absolutely awful**.
- He was an **exceptionally brilliant** child.
- The food smelled **really disgusting**.



**Exercises on Grammar:****Choose the correct answer:**

1. The lawyer advised his client not (discuss – had discussed – to discuss – to have discussed) the case with anyone.
2. Jeff suggested that we (be leaving – leave – will leave – left) early to allow time for traffic.
3. The teacher recommended (to changing – changing – change – a change) a few lines in my essay.
4. Karin suggested (having – to have – to be having – have had) dinner at the restaurant close to my house.
5. I recommend that you (can go – could go – go – will go) to the doctor as soon as possible.
6. Laura suggested (that we went – going – to go – would go) out to eat.
7. "Let's go to the match." Dad suggested that we (may go – go – are going – were going) to the match.
8. "Please, revise for the test," he said. - He urged me (to revise – revising – revised – of revising) for the test.
9. "Put on your coat," I said. - I advised him (should put – to put – putting – would put) on his coat.
10. "Don't hesitate," he said. - He persuaded me (not hesitating – not hesitated – not to hesitate – not to be hesitating).
11. "Don't smoke," the doctor warned my father. - The doctor warned my father (against smoke – not to smoke – not smoking – not to be smoked).
12. "Park your car behind the house, please." - He asked me (park – parking – to park – of parking) my car behind the house
13. "Do not tell her what I said". He begged me (not to tell – not tell – not telling – told) her what he had said.
14. "Can you help me, please?" John wanted me (helping – help – helped – to help) him.
15. "Why don't you start again?" He suggested that (starting – to start – started – I start) again.
16. "Don't be late." My father warned us (not to be – not be – not being – were not) late.
17. "Exercise regularly." He (wondered – inquired – encouraged – complained) me to exercise regularly.
18. The teacher said to me, "Shut the door." The teacher (ordered – said – wondered – inquired) me to shut the door.
19. 'Alice, bring me a chair,' said her father. Alice's father asked her (bring – bringing – to bring – brought) him a chair.
20. The doctor said to the man, "Change your life style and eating habits". The doctor suggested that the man (change – changed – will change – to change) his life style and eating habits.
21. The Principal said to students, "Don't make any noise." The principal (claimed – instructed – explained – wondered) the students not to make any noise.
22. She said to her neighbour, "Please take care of my son, will you?" She (said – indicated – blamed – requested) her neighbour to take care of her son.
23. She said to her son, "Turn the music down, please. She (told – said – remarked – inquired) her

son to turn the music down.

24. "Could you show me your receipt, please? The shop assistant asked me (show – showing – shoed – to show) him my receipt.
25. "Stop being silly." The teacher told the students to stop (to be – being – have been – were) silly.
26. Helena: "Meet Sarah at the bus stop!" Helena (inquired – told – explained – asserted) me to meet Sarah at the bus stop.
27. John: "Don't go and see the new film!" John advised me (not to go – not going – not go – of going) and see the new film.
28. Mark: "Tony went to the station an hour ago." Mark said (that) Tony had gone to the station an hour (after – before – yet – since).
29. Martin: "My sister will get married next weekend." Martin said (that) his sister (gets – is getting – would get – to get) married the following weekend.
30. "My brother went to Spain last year." John told me (that) his brother (would go – goes – was going – had gone) to Spain the year before.
31. "The bus didn't arrive on time." Sarah told Garry (that) the bus (hadn't arrived – doesn't arrive – was not arriving – is not arriving) on time.
32. This is a friendly dog. It's much (friendly – friendliness – friendlier – friendliest) than my friend's dog.
33. Petra is seven years old. Her brother is nine, so he is (older – elder – oldest – eldest).
34. This is a difficult exam. But the exam at the end of term is (more difficult – most difficult – the most difficult – a difficult) one we have ever had.
35. He has an interesting hobby, but my sister has the (interesting – more interesting – most interesting – much interesting) hobby in the world.
36. Last week I read a good book, but my friend has given me an even (good – better – best – the best) one.
37. School is boring, but homework is (as boring – so boring – more boring than – as boring as) than school.
38. Skiing is a dangerous hobby. Parachuting is (as dangerous – more dangerous – most dangerous – even dangerous) than skiing.
39. This hotel is cheap, but that one over there is (cheap – cheaper – the cheaper – cheapest).
40. We live in a big house, but my grandparents' house is far (bigger – big – biggest – the biggest) than ours.
41. Yesterday Sally told me a funny joke, it is (a funny – funnier – funniest – the funniest) joke I've ever heard.
42. My dad has a loud voice, but my mother's voice is (louder – loud – loudly – more loud) than my dad's.
43. Susan has a beautiful baby, but my baby is the (beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful – beauty) on earth.

44. I live in a large house, but my brother lives in a (more large – largest – most large – larger) house.
45. We have only little time to do this, but tomorrow we'll have even (less – little – much – most) time.
46. Petra is clever, but Susan is (cleverer – as clever – so clever – the cleverer) than Petra.
47. Today is cold, but yesterday was (the most cold – the colder – the coldest – as cold as) this year.
48. A horse is heavy. An elephant is much (heavier – more heavy – more heavier – the heaviest) than a horse.
49. The maths test was difficult, but the biology test was (as difficult as – more difficult – more difficult than – least difficult).
50. Spain is sunny. Do you know (the sunniest – the sunnier – so sunny – sunniest) place in Europe?
51. Jake is a successful businessman, but his brother is much (successful – as successful as – more successful – succeeding).
52. Lemons are not (as sweet as – sweeter than – sweetest – the sweetest) oranges.
53. Silver is not (more valuable than – as valuable – as valuable as – much valuable as) gold.
54. Thanks for looking after my cat last week. I'm really (generous – cool – single- grateful).
55. My dad is one of the most (generous – cool – single- grateful) people I know. He's always buying me presents.
56. I don't want to get married. I like being (generous – cool – single- grateful).
57. I am not a very (independent – patient – confident – divorced) person. I get nervous when I have to speak in front of people.
58. Cats are more (independent – patient – confident – divorced) than dogs. They live their own lives and don't need human company.
59. It's going to take some time for Mitch to forgive you. You'll just have to be (independent – patient – confident – divorced).
60. Adam's parents are (independent – patient – confident – divorced), so he only sees his dad at the weekend.

### Communication Skills: Giving and Responding to Warnings

Giving Warnings التحذير	Responding to Warnings الرد علي التحذير
<u>I warn you not to...</u>	<u>You're right. I'll...</u>
<u>Watch out!</u>	<u>OK. I will. / I won't.</u>
<u>You mustn't...</u>	<u>Don't worry. I will/I won't...</u>
<u>Be careful!</u>	
<u>Look out!</u>	

## Test on Unit 12

### A- Vocabulary and Structure

#### Choose the correct answer:

1. Two years later he was made (retired - redundant - employed - fired) again, but found another job in much the same way.
2. She's very (protective - defensive - creative - preventive) and always coming up with new ideas.
3. They wish to (revolt - promote - vote - uproot) a real and effectual understanding between the two countries.
4. The (dependency - clemency - redundancy - intimacy) of skilled and experienced workers is a terrible waste and a clear sign of an unhealthy economy.
5. Will our team (liquefy - purify - intensify - qualify) for the second round of the competition?
6. The electricity company will send an (employment - employee - employer - employable) to read your meter.
7. He teaches creative (dieting - righting - writing - fighting) at Cairo University.
8. The hotel (scientist - receptionist - druggist - geologist) wants to know when we will be checking out tomorrow morning.
9. Staff have been (retrained - returned - revolved - recycled) to use the new technology.
10. The Open (Kindergarten - School - University - College) offers a wide range of distance learning programmes.
11. The salary will be fixed according to (communications - qualifications - calculations - connections) and experience.
12. He's useless at his job and only got (promoted - donated - retreated - prolonged) because he's a yes-man.
13. The closure of the export (adjustment - investment - department - appointment) resulted in over 100 redundancies.
14. Boys (mature - cure - endure - impure) more slowly than girls, both physically and psychologically.
15. Anybody who has not yet been (rolled - enrolled - pulled - drilled) on the English course should contact the language centre.
16. I'm just a/an (private - loyal - close - ordinary) person with a normal life- but I'm quite happy.
17. My diary is (private - loyal - close - ordinary). Nobody is allowed to read it.
18. I am very (private - loyal - jealous - ordinary) to my best friend. I'd never talk about her behind my back.
19. I tell my sister all my problems. We have a very (private - loyal - close - ordinary) relationship.
20. He had an (anger - angrily - angry - hunger) look on his face when he came in.
21. She suggested that Ali (see - saw - has seen - had seen) a doctor.

22. "I'll shoot you if you come any closer?" -She threatened (shooting – shoot – to shoot – had shot) me if I came any closer.
23. "Take part in the competition." He encouraged me (to take – took – taking – to have taken) part in the competition.
24. "You'd better not study by distance learning." She advised me (to study – studying – not to study – not studying) by distance learning.
25. "Don't take photographs here." The soldier told me that I (may not – shall not – will not – mustn't) take photographs there.
26. "I won't lend you any money." She refused (lend – lending – lent – to lend) me any money.
27. "You shouldn't have left the gate open." He blamed me (for leaving – that I left – on leaving – to leave) the gate open.
28. "I didn't forge the money." The man denied (to forge – that he forges – forging – have forged) the money.
29. "Study as hard as you can." My mother urged me (study – to study – studying – studied) as hard as I could.
30. "Do you know how to make this food?" She (asked – wondered – inquired – encouraged) me if I knew how to make that food.

### **B- Reading Comprehension**

#### **Read the passage then answer the questions:**

Computer addiction can be defined as the excessive or compulsive use of the computer which persists despite serious negative consequences for personal, social, or occupational function. The addiction involves online and/or offline computer usage.

The concept of computer addiction is broadly divided into two types, namely offline and online computer addiction. The term offline computer addiction is generally used when speaking about excessive gaming behavior, which can be practised both offline and online. Online computer addiction, also known as Internet addiction, gets more attention in general from scientific research than offline computer addiction, mainly because most cases of computer addiction are related to the excessive use of the Internet.

The symptoms of computer addiction include:

- Being drawn by the computer as soon as one wakes up and before one goes to bed.
- Replacing old hobbies with excessive use of the computer and using the computer as one's primary source of entertainment.
- Lacking physical exercise and/or outdoor exposure because of constant use of the computer. This could contribute to many health problems such as obesity

Researchers link internet/computer addiction with existing mental health issues, most notably depression. Studies showed that the majority of those who met the requirements of internet/computer addiction suffered from interpersonal difficulties and stress and that those addicted to online games specifically responded that **they** hoped to avoid reality.

There are many consequences resulting from computer addiction. For example, excessive computer use may result in lack of face to face social interaction. It may also lead to Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS), a condition that results in headaches, blurred vision, neck pain, fatigue, eye strain, dry eyes, irritated eyes, double vision, vertigo or dizziness.

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1-One reason for being addicted to online games is to -----.**

- a) wake up early    b) go to bed late    c) avoid reality    d) develop computer skills

**2-According to the passage, for many people, the computer is the primary source of -----**

- a) entertainment    b) research information    c) mental diseases  
d) movies and programmes

**3-Obesity could result from -----.**

- A) too much exercising    b) the constant use of computers  
c) reading scientific research    d) social interaction

**4-The best title to this passage could be:**

- a) sources of entertainment    b) health problems  
c) computer addiction    d) interpersonal difficulties

**5-We understand from the passage that using the computer too much could lead to ---- consequences.**

- a) undesirable    b) desirable    c) positive    d) beneficial

**6-The writer is trying to tell us that we should not -----.**

- a) play computer games    b) get information from the internet  
c) have face-to-face interaction    d) use the computer excessively

**Answer the following questions:**

7-What are two mental health problems caused by computer addiction?

8-Mention ONE consequence resulting from computer addiction.

9-What does the underlined word 'they' refer to?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) More than is necessary, normal, or desirable  
b) most of the people or things in a group

**C-Writing**

**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between Hany and Shady about the high prices:**

- Hany** : Why do you look so worried?  
**Shady** : Prices went sky-high and I -----(1)-----.  
**Hany** : It's a common problem and -----(2)-----.  
**Shady** : What sort of personal solutions?  
**Hany** : For example, you are a heavy smoker. -----(3)-----?  
**Shady** : I've tried but in vain.  
**Hany** : -----(4)-----.  
**Shady** : You are absolutely right. Where there's a will, there's a way.  
**Hany** : You can also look for another job in the evening.  
**Shady** : -----(5)-----.  
 Thank you for your help.  
**Hany** : -----(6)-----.

**Write a paragraph of about 120 words about:**

**"Distance learning"**

**A) Translate into Arabic:**

Food for all is the major problem of the world today. A hungry world is never likely to be a peaceful one. Unrest throughout the world most frequently has its main cause in dissatisfaction with that part of the standard of living connected with food.

**B) Translate into English:**

- 1- تبذل الحكومة ما بوسعها للتحكم في الأسعار ورفع مستوي المعيشة.
- 2- الغذاء الصحي ضروري لتجنب الإصابة بكثير من الأمراض.

**“Nothing is impossible when God is on your side”**